## TO BEAT MURPHY'S MAN.

A STRONG CAMPAIGN BEGUN IN THE XVITH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

5

REPUBLICANS DETERMINED TO DEFEAT MICHAEL F. COLLINS AND ELECT GEN-

ERAL JAMES 6. ROGERS. Troy, Oct. 24.-This city is the home of Edward Murphy, jr., the chairman of the Democratic State mittee. If you look for his name in the directory you will learn that he is a member of the firm of Kenedy & Murphy, brewers; and you will find his place of business in a group of big brick buildings in the southern part of the city. There is a courtyard formed by the group of buildings which is apt to be filled with big ale barrels and brewers' wagons, so that the nature of Mr. Murphy's business is apparent.

It was in consequence of his position as a leading brewer of the city that Mr. Murphy became its Mayor. Then David B. Hill formed an alliance, defensive and offensive, with the liquor-dealers, and Mr. Murphy was naturally promoted to the chief official place in the Democratic party, and became chairman of its State He was the medium of communication between both the "kid-glove" and "short-haired" Democracy and the 30,000 liquor dealers. Mr. Murphy has extracted some profit for his work for the Gov-needed a legislative agent at himself for Albany, and therefore used his position as head of the Democratic State Committee to pour funds into this senatorial District, composed of the counties of Rensselaer and Washington, and elected Michael P.

Collins as Senator. This was in 1887. Collins had been an insignificant member of the Assembly, never showing the slightest legislative ability. People wondered why Murphy had selected so poor an instrument, but they quickly learned that all that was desired of Collins was his vote. The money of both the Democratic State Committee and of the liquor dealers was expended in the purchase of hundreds of voters. Moreover, there was a vast amount of fraudulent voting. There were several thousand names of dead men or absentees on the rolls of registered voters in this city These names were used by the Democrats to well their vote. By the use of all these means Colins was elected by a plurality of 2,818. Collins went to Albany and, as was expected, showed himself to be a mere instrument of Murphy, doing whatever the latter desired him to do. Murphy has rewarded him by renominating him for Senator

The Republicans are determined to defeat Collins, and from present appearances, despite the money which Murphy will bring into the district, they will accomplish their aim. They may be said to have be gun their work of defeating Collins a year ago, when the lead of John A. Quackenbush, then a Republican candidate for Congressman, they appealed to the courts, and had over 2,000 names of lead or absent voters stricken from the registration This action materially diminished the Demoeratic vote. One of its results was to lead to the election of Mr. Quackenbush to Congress by a plurality 3,922. Republicans are now asking themselves the question: "If Mr. Quackenbush can be elected Congressman by the same voters who elect a Senator this fall why cannot a Republican candidate for senator be elected?" The Republican leaders have responded to this question by nominating an unusually lames O. Rogers, of Sandy Hill, Washington County. General Rogers is a Union veteran. Moreover, he is an able man of business, and he has had training for legislative life in one of the houses of the Legislature. He was born in Sandy Hill and was graduated from Union College, where he was a classnate of Warner Miller. He then studied law with Hand, at Elizabethtown, but the broke out, and he at once became a soldier. After the battle of Antietam he became major of the 123d Regiment, which was composed wholly of men from his county, Washington. He became colonel of that regiment finally, and fought in all the battles in which it was engaged in the Army of the Potomac, and then in all those In which it took part as a portion of Sherman's army that "marched to the sea. The veterans of regiment are now making the political fight for General Rogers in Washington County. They influencing their fellow veterans to vote for neval Rogers, and it looks as if the latter would re-ve the endre Grand Army vote in the district. It a strong nomination, and is every day growing

is a strong nomination, and is every day growing strenger.

The friends of Collins are much alarmed by the situation. Naturally, the district is a Republican one, and it has repeatedly elected Republicans as Senators. Thus in 1879 issue V. Baker, jt., was elected: in 1881 Charles L. McArthur, and in 1883 and 1885 Albert C. Comstock. One has to go back to 1877 to find a Democrat, with the exception of Collins, elected as Senator.

to 1877 to find a Democrat, with the Collins, elected as Senator.

The Republican nominations for Assemblymen in the district promise to sustain well the Senate nomination. Joseph S Saunders, one of the ablest of the new Republican Assemblymen in the Assembly of 1889, has been renominated in the 11d District of Rensselaer County in the 11d District of Rensselaer County in the 11d District of Rensselaer County in the 11d Assembly District of Washington County. The Democrats a month ago were anticlusting the gain of an example and the property of Washington County. The Democrats a month ago were anticlusting the gain of an example of the Senate of Washington County. The Democrats a month ago were anticlusting the gain of an example of the Senate of Washington County. liso by District of Washington the gain of an errars a month ago were anticlosefus the gain of wash-assembly man in the Hd Assembly District of Wash-assembly man in the Hd Assembly District of Wash-assembly man in the Hd Assembly were then two Republican Assembly man in the Hd Assembly District 61 Washington County. There were then two Republican candidates for Assemblyman, namely Assemblyman Teft and Albert Johnson. But Mr. Teft, in the interest of harmony, has withdrawn as a candidate and the discension among the Republicans has ceased. The Democrats have nominated Kefts R. Davis against Mr. Johnson and will make a big effort to elect him. No other nominations for the Assembly have been made by the Democrats In this Senate District.

## THE PRICE OF CHAMPAGNES.

WHAT THE EPERNAY GRAPES COST-THE SAN-CERRE CROP.

The following extract from a French paper, relative to the price of some champagne grapes of this year's harvest, may prove interesting in these times of a talk about a champagne trust: "People are often astonished when they hear of the price of a bottle of champagne of some high-class brand. But it is known that in the Epernay District a basketful of Cramant grapes was sold at the rate of three francs and a half a kilogramme (two pounds). This has put up the price of a cask containing 200 litres about 200 quarts) to 1,400 francs, or \$280. It has been calculated that this year a fine bunch of grapes. with big grapes, is worth to its proprietor one centime

so much for the true, genuine grape harvested in the old province of Champagne, or rather in a small portion of it, around Eporusy and Ay. But all champagne wine, which is drunk by hundreds of millions of bottles throughout the world, could not be produced in this French province. For instance, one reads in a review of the wine crop, published for this year in the "Journal Des Debats" of the 8th instant, in regard to the crop of white grapes in the district of Sancerre, some 250 miles distant from Champagne, that "a large portion of the crop has been sold, before harvesting, to the makers of champagne, at the rate of fifty francs (\$10) the hectolitre, or 100 litres, just as it comes out from the press machine," therefore containing a great deal of froth. How different this price is from that of the Cramant or genuine grape of Champagne! Still those white which from Sancere and other districts give a good champagno after having passed through the making

It must be known that it is due to that process that the must be known that it is a decrease the process that champagne sparkles so strongly, much more actively, indeed, than the natural sparkling Burgundles. The Champagne wine, previous to its being treated and improved, is a quiet deligious, still wine, with an admirable light rose-tinted color—the wine for home, the twin brother of the champagne of restaurants and official because.

TESTING "EXTRALITE" IN THE PARK. An exhibition test of a new explosive compound salled "Extraitte" was made yesterday afternoon at Central Park on the site of the new aqueduct excavations near Kinety-seventh-st. The sulphurous-look-ing compound exhibited has for its principal ingredients an ammoniacal salt, a hydrocarbon and chlorate of potash, and an example of proportions is as follows: Fifty parts of nitrate of ammonia, five parts of carbonate of amproportions being variable for different uses. The explosive power is not claimed to be greater than that of dynamite. It is held, however, that it is equal to that of the older explosive and operates more efficiently in rock-blasting by district the control of the older explosive and operates more efficiently in rock-blasting by district the control of the contro solid hydrocarbon and fifty of chlorate of lime, these efficiently in rock-biasting, by displacing larger quantities of stone than dynamite, whose force is more local. Three holes were drilled in a rock measuring about twelve by sixteen feet on the surface and of a depth of possibly ten feet. Into these voles was poured twelve ounces of the powder, a perension-cap in each

air, a shower of small pieces falling in all directions. An examination of the shattered stone discovered that the explosive had done its work with a complete success as could be attained under the circumstances. The holes in the rock were not deep enough to give a completely satisfactory test.

POLITICAL CHANGE IN ALBANY

REPUBLICANS HARMONIOUS AND DEMO-

CRATS DIVIDED

PARTISANS OF HILL AND CLEVELAND HAVE

NOT "GOT TOGETHER"-REPUBLICANS EM-BRACE THEIR OPPORTUNITY!

Albany, Oct. 24 (Special).-After exciting the fears of their Republican brethren all over the State, that owing to their local quarrels the State ticket and the Legislative nominees of the Republican party would suffer loss here, the Republicans of Albany County have suddenly become united, have nominated excellent candidates for the Senate and the Assembly. as well as made good selections for local offices-and now the Democrats of Albany County are badly The local organization of the Democratic party in Albany County is controlled by Cleveland Democrats. They showed their hostility to Governor Hill at the Democratic State Convention by running a candidate for Controller against his candidate, Controller Wemple. The Albany delegation led off in the attack upon the Governor's "slate." They nominated Edward A. Mahar, Mayor of this city, for Controller, and then assailed the Governor's policy in suggesting the nomination of the celling-smirched candidates, Tabor and Wemple. The man in the Albany delegation who was put up in the convention to make this attack upon the Governor was Norton Chase, a young lawyer of this city, who was defeated

when a Democratic candidate for Senator in 1887. The Cleveland Democrats here were not discouraged by their defeat at Syracuse. They returned home and nominated Norton Chase for Senator. So confident were they also that they were the rulers of Albany City and Albany County that they declined to renom inate a worthy County Judge who had been too independent to suit their ideas. Moreover, they refused to permit the Hill Democrats of the city of Cohoes to have any voice in the making of the county nomina tions. They were not even admitted to the con

The Republicans then suddenly became harmonious and nominated George H. Treadwell, a leading fur merchant and Grand Army man of the city, for Sena-They also renominated County Judge Nott, who was rejected by the Cleveland Democrats. They furthermore united in the Hd Assembly District, and ated William B. Page, a young but the able manager of a large man, but the able manager of a large from business, for Assemblyman. The usual Republican majority in the district is 1,000 votes. Mr. Page is so popular that he will probably have 1,500 majority. By these excellent nominations the Republicans have put the Democrats on the defensive, and, as stated at the beginning of this letter the Democrats are badly frightened. Judge Nott will get the votes of hundreds of Democrats, who admire his independence and ability as a Judge. This, of itself, is an important defection. Moreover, the Hill Democratis have not forgotten Chase's speech at the Democratis state Convention and they are not supporting him. Added to this the Democratic faction from Watervilet, West Troy and Cohoes, which was not admitted to the Democratic County Convention, is preparing to "knife" the ticket. The members of this faction, the Carside faction, live in the IVth Assembly District, and thely present hostility to the Democratic intent promises to smooth away all obstacles to the re-election of Assemblyman Leroy. Republican. Ordinarily there is only one Republican Assemblyman from Albany County, but this year there will surely be two, and there may be three, as the Republicans, owing to Democratic dissension, may also carry the 1st. District. In the latter district there are two Democratic standidates. Michael J. Nolan, a Cieveland Democratic election and the contribution of the latter district there are two Democratic dissension, may also carry the 1st. Democratic dissension, may also carry the 1st strict. In the latter district there are two Demo-atic candidates, Michael J. Noian, a Cleveland Demo-at, and James Patterson, of Bethlehem, a Hill mocrat. The Republicans have not yet made a mination in this district, but they, of course, will so; with a strong probability that whoever he may Major Tisadous.

be he will be elected.

Major Treadwell two years ago was elected commander of the Grand Army of New-York State. He is one of the three State Civil Service Commissioners, representing the Republican party in that Board. His nomination has proved so popular and there is so much dissension among the Democratic Senator by from 1,000 to 2,000 plurslity, the Republicans are confident of electing Major Treadway, their county ticket, and two, and perhaps three, Assemblymen.

## HATZFELDT-HUNTINGTON.

ANOTHER AMERICAN AND GERMAN ALLIANCE RECALLED-A TALE OF NAPOLEON.

Brussels, Oct. 3.-The coming marriage in London of an American heiress to the German Prince of Hatzfeldt brings to mind a recent and an old incident, both connected with American and German names. Diplomatic circles in Europe were startled recently on hearing that Count Paul von Hatzfeldt Wildenbourg, who is now the representative of Germany in London, had been married again to Mrs. Helen Moulton, from whom he had been divorced in 1881, after fifteen years of wooded life. The Countess had been brought up in France; she was born at the castle of Petit Val, and was the daughter of that Mrs. Moulton who was greatly admired at the Imperial Court of Napoleon III for her beauty and elegance, and her talent as a singer. On her becoming Countess von Haizfeldt, Miss Helen Moulton entered a family which was already bound to France by its alliances and dearest memories, Count Maximilian von Hatzfeldt, Prusslan Ambassador at Paris, had married Mile. Pauline de Castellane, daughter of the famous and eccentric old Marshal of the French army and Governor of Lyons, whose wife bore the family name. Greffulhe, of one of the greatest bankers in Paris. Among the survivors of the French Imperial Court, nobody could have forgotten the incomparable grace and charming wit of Countess Pauline von Hatzfekit, any more fran the brilliant fetes over which she presided, at the hotel of the Prussian Embassy in She was attending a ball at the Tuilleries when a dispatch came, stating that Count Hatzfeldt, who had gone to Berlin, was very ill. The Countess took the first train for Berlin, but her husband was dead when she arrived. She became a Frenchwoman again, through her marriage, twenty-eight years ago, to the Duke de Taileyrand. During all that time, how ever, the daughter of the celebrated American singer, Mrs. Moulton, has held a commanding position in Paris society, such as will undoubtedly be held at Ecr-

lin by her relative, Miss Huntington, This name of Hatzfeldt recalls an historical fact about which a legend has been formed, but with a slight error in its detail. After Jena, when Berlin was evacuated by the Prussians, Count Hatzfeldt was ordered by his father-in-law, Count von Schulemburg, to remain as Severnor of the city, and to report daily, but secretly, to the King concerning the situation of affairs. Of

course the Governor was bound by international law, to act merely as a neutral municipal officer, Still, on October 24, at 5 a. m., that is, seven hours before the entrance of the French troops in Berlin, Hatzfeldt sent to Major Knezebeck, Chief of the Prussian General Staff, a report, stating that the enemy sian General Staff, a report, stating that the enemy pretended to have 80,000 men in line, while they only had 50,000. This treachevous letter fell into Napoleon's hands, and Hatzfeldt was immediately arrested. His wife hurried to the French Emperor, were cocived her, saying:

"It is yourself, madame, that I shall make the judge of this question. If this letter is really in your husband's handwriting, he is guilty."

He handed her the letter. She nearly fainted when she saw the familiar handwriting. Then Napoleon said:

"Keep this letter, madame, and I shall have no preed against him."

proof against him?"

The letter was not burned, therefore, as is generally believed, and as is shown in the famous painting of the official painter, Baron Gros, whose work represents Napoleon I standing by the mantelpiece of a chimney in which a big fire is blazing, and Countess Hatzfe'dd kneeling at his feet, grateful for her husband's pardon.

TO BEING MR. MOSES'S BODY HOME

The announcement of the sudden death of Lev Moses, a travelling salesman for S. & M. Stern & Co., cloakmakers at No. 44 Lispenard st., was a surprise to his friends in this city. He was found dead on Tues day in his stateroom on the steamer Cumberland. which he had boarded at Portland, Me. Solomon stern and Charles G. Noses started at once for St. John, N. E., and they will return with the body td. morrow. They telegraphed yesterday that death was

caused by heart disease. Mr. Moses was fifty-three years old and had lived, off monia, ten parts of liquid hydrocarbon, five parts of and on, in New-York for twenty-five years. He was

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 24 .- At 2:30 this morning three masked robbers gained entrance to the house of Judge Henry S. Kelley, and going to the bedroom where the Judge and his wife were sleeping one of the robbers cov being connected with a battery. The key was touched by a Park dynamite expert, and, with a report touched than dynamite, masses of the rock flyw high in the

and money. The robbers then searched the bed and lastly took the rings from the fingers of Mrs. Kelley. On the Judge stating that he had no money concealed about the house he was struck over the head with a revolver and threatened with death if he did not tell where the money was.

SO LONG AS THE DOMINION IS A BRITISH DE-

CUTTING UNDER LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE DOES NOT ALLOW THE PARK AND HEALTH DEPART.

MENTS' DEMANDS. The Board of Estimate yesterday resumed its work on the annual estimates for the city departments. The work was upon the allowances of the Park and Health Departments, both of which suffered under the pruning knife of Mayor Grant and his fellow

members of the Board. Park Department asked for \$1,896,045 for 1890. Last year the amount allowed for its expenditures was \$1,212,200. The Mayor's careful way of questioning President Hutchins and Commissioner Gallup was effectual in reducing the allowances for the coming year to \$1,177,200-\$718,745 less than the Department estimates, and \$35,000 less than last year's allotment. The items making up the total are a

	Asked.	Allowed.	Not Allowed,
Salaries Park police Labor Special work Zoological Garden Care of Annexed District Parade Ground, Van Court- landt Park Morningside Park McComb's Dam Bridge	\$55,000 \$15,675 \$60,000 \$10,000 \$0,000 \$00,000 25,000 \$0,000	275,700 300,000 40,000 80,000 175,000	\$14,000 1,88,975 150,000 100,000 225,000 25,000 18,000 13,000

last item, believing that either a new bridge or a tunnel ought to be built at that point at once. Mr. Hutchins said that a tunnel would cost \$2,000,000.

"I don't want to waste any more money on that Estimates rotten old bridge," replied Mayor Grant. for both the new bridge and tunnel will be prepared it once by the department engineers, and it is ble that item may be included in the budget before

President Wilson and Dr. Bryant, of the Health Department, presented the estimates of that department. They asked for \$417,096. Last year the appropriation was \$413,600, and after some discussion Mr. Wilson expressed a desire to compromise on last Mr. Wilson expressed a desire to compromise on last year's figures, but Mayor Grant was not satisfied to "let it go at that." Together with Controller Myers and Tax Commissioner Coleman, the Mayor overhauled the items and cut the estimates for 1890 down to 3391,3000-322,1000 less than last year's allotment and \$25,596 below the sum asked for by the Health Commissioners. This was accomplished by striking \$14,800 from the salary list, \$4,800 from allowances for hospital supplies, and \$3,700 from the sum put into disinfectants.

The Police Denactment estimates will be considered.

The Police Department estimates will be considered by the Board this morning.

## AFRAID OF TAMMANY RULE.

TAX PAYERS INDORSE THE CITIZENS' TICKET-AN OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

A private meeting of taxpayers of different political parties was held in the Windsor Hotel yesterday orning, for the purpose, among other things, of inlorsing the candidates nominated by the Citizens Committee at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday wening. Reference was made at the same time to the stagnant condition of the real estate market.

In speaking upon that subject, V. K. Stevenson, of "A morning paper does the public great injustice by continually report ing great activity and great advances in the real estate market for city property. The fact is, the real estate market is perfectly stagmant. Up to the present time, there have been fewer sales made this fall than in any fall for years. The reason is simply because real estate holders are frightened at the growing power and concentrated management existing in the Tammany Hall political organization ring. members of that association stand as well individually as any men. But whenever that organization has attained the controlling power, misfortune has befallen the city.

"We predict a material decline in real estate values in New-York, should any such calamity befall the city, as the election of the Tammany Hall ticket. The last time this Tammany gang ran the town, for in last time this Tammany gang ran the fown, lots in Riverside Park, for instance, declined 200 or 300 per cent, and the market for property all over the city became stagnant. Millions of dollars were lost. There is no getting around the fact that the market is stagnant now because of the fear of people that Tammany may come into full power. On the other hand, if the Clittens' ticket is elected, which we regard as a foregone conclusion, the real estate market will become active again, and people will become confident. Property holders will then not be afraid of being taxed and assessed to death."

The well-known carpet house of J. & J. Dobson No. 40 West Fourteenth-st., is showing new and handsome patterns in all their departments. Parlor carpets in royal wilton and moquette are displayed this season chiefly in delicate colors and old French patterns to harmonize with sets of furniture in gold and white and gold revived from the days of Louis XIVth and his immediate successors, seru, pearl or cream white grounds of these carpets strewn with conventionalized figures in old Sevres China colors reproducing the yellow toned Dubarry pinks, the turquoise blues, and other colors

Dark wiltons and moquettes in rich Oriental pat terns copied from Eastern rugs are shown for libraries mahogany and oak is used. An effective carpet at a pile, which comes in delicate and dark colors and is Owing to the fact that the Congregational church made with a rich figured border surrounding it. A is devoted to velvet and body Brussels earpets. All with a big D. This process takes time and some threes the delicate and rich patterns of royal wilton carpet are reproduced in Brussels. A beautiful carpet for a guest room, which is fashionably furnished in white guest room, which is fashionably furnished in white and gold shows a pale sky-blue ground strewn with loose clusters of French marguerites. Velvet carpets are seen in rich, dark, edective colors, in Oriental pat-terns and also dull art shades of several tones of color like stone blue, gobelin greens, terra cotta, old rose, or crimson, and are known among dealers as self-colored carpets. An immense dipslay of art squares in all shades and combination of shades is a feature of this store.

FOR SENDING MONEY TO POSTMASTERS. Charles Palliser, who is an architect, in Fortysecond-st., under the firm name of Charles Palli-er & Co., was before United States Commissioner John A. Shields yesterday, on a charge of having violated the United States laws. Palliser, it is said, sent letters to a number of postmasters in Connecticut and other parts of New-England in which he sought make an arrangement for sending 500 or 1,000 circulars to each of them so that they could put stamps on the circulars and send them out at the rate of fifty or one hundred a day. He promised to end a check in payment for the stamps when he received notice that the circulars had been mailed. In some cases he failed to send the money when he circulars had been sent out, and the postmasters

PETERBOROUGH'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY. Petersborough, N. H., Oct. 24.-The 150th anniersary of the settlement of this town was celebrated day. The schools are closed, business is sus pended and the town handsomely decorated. ons and daughters of the town are here in great numbers, together with crowds of people from sur-rounding villages. The programme includes a military and civic parasie, an oration by Nathaniel Holmes, a poem by Mr. Morrison, of liattimore, and other literary exercises and a banquer.

AN AMATEUR LAUNDRYMAN'S MISHAP. nort, Oct. 24.-William Balley, of No. 1.716 East Easer-st., while assisting his wife do the washing, poured a quantity of benzine into the tub. The The water was hot, and an explosion ensued, which tore out the side of the house. Balley was knocked senseless and seriously scalded.

MR. KENNY SAVING MONEY.

Supervisor Kenny has reduced the price of "The City Record" registry lists from twenty-live cents to five cents per copy. It has usually cost the city \$3,000 to get up these lists, but Mr. Kenny finds that he can have the work done this year for \$600. Five cents a copy is the actual cost of preparing them. They can be obtained at "The City Record" office in City Hall.

Mr. Kenny has appointed John J. McGrath general examiner of stationery and measurer of type matter in "The City Record" Bureau, at a yearly salary of \$1,200. Mr. McGrath is a practical printer and was recommended for

McGrath is a practical printer and was recommended for bloody shift as a device for arousing passion and the place by several well-known New-York printing houses.

SO LONG AS THE DOMINION IS A BRITISH DE-PENDENCY, THE QUEEN MUST MAKE ITS TREATIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of yesterday in an editorial on the veto of the Weldon Act, you say that "a surrender of a fugifive criminal under the Weidon Act would necessarily involve a previous demand for his extradition, and the American authorities in making such an appeal would be placed in the attitude of giving preference to Canadian legislation and overriding to ternational engagements with Great Britain. . . While no question of mutual concession can be raised

under that act, the United States cannot receive sur endered fugitives from Canada under its provisions without co-operating with a dependent State in discredit. ng the supreme treaty-making power of the Imperial

No man will question the soundness of the position you have taken. It is highly honorable in its conception of our duty to England so long as we are at peace with This Government cannot deal in any way directly with the Government of Canada so long as Canada is as appanage of the British Crown without offensively riolating our treaty obligations with a friendly Power Your position that we cannot even receive a criminal under the Weldon Extradition Act if tendered us by Canada without discrediting the Imperial Government is a still stronger statement of the case, and one that cannot be wisely questioned. What shall be said then of the proposition made in Congress, as expressed in

the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes to be collected, and like import daties to be flaposed on articles brought into either country from other nations, and no duries upon trade between the United States and Canada he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the Government of Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of receipts, in a commercial union; the said Commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

If we cannot receive a criminal tendered to us by

If we cannot receive a criminal tendered to us by the Canadian Government without discrediting the Imperial authority, how can we propose and enter ransfer England's trade with one of her dependencies o ourselves? For the proposition in the resolution markets of Canada, not by an honorable treaty with with one of its dependencies. It is perfectly right and ommercial and political relations with this or any other country, and we have the same right and privilege It is quite another thing for Congress to formulate and approve the resolution above quoted. We cannot ence. No discreet friend of this country or of Canada vill propose such a policy. Zeal directed by wisdon praiseworthy, but otherwise may be a dangerou We can always well afford just and recognize our solemn treat obligations to a Nation with whom we are a

We are steadily increasing our trade wit Canada, while that of England is decreasing. Price of our leading manufactures are decreasing, while the quality is constantly improving. Before 1906 we shall have secured the greater part of the iron and steel trade of Canada without any change in our fiscal policy, and we shall have gained largely in other lines. Why should we give Engiand just cause of offence to gain prematurely a trade which we are certain to secure in the near future upon a much more honorable, permanent and satisfactory basis. The enactment of the Weldon Extradition Law by the Government of Canada was the exercise of greater powers than it is safe for a parent State to delegate to a dependency, for whose action she is responsible to other nations. The power to make a treaty with this country of the nature proposed in the resolution quoted above is of the same nature, and in addition includes the power to make a treaty with a foreign state clearly detrimental to Imperial interests. If England has disallowed the former, why attempt the latter?

A resolution was proposed in the Canadian Parliament by the Liberal party at its last session in favor of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States, not by treaty, but by the concurrent action of the Canadian Parliament and Congress, both Legislatures enacting the same tariff as against other nations, and the same internal revenue system, with free trude between Canada and the value for the Canadian Parliament and Congress, but he canadians are of Parliament which can only be

free trade between Canada and this country. It was a proposition made by the Liberal opposition to obtain, by an act of Parliament, that which can only be secured to Canada by the exercise of the treaty-making power, which is vested solely in the Imperial Government. Of course such legislation, if enacted by Canada, would be promptly disallowed by England. There is no middle course for Canada between that proposed by Sir John Macdonald, viz: to remain as a dependency, and independent national existence. Canada must be left to make her own choice. Certainly no interference should be oftered by members of Congress in the exercise of their legislative functions so long as our relations with England are friendly.

FRANCES WAYLAND GLEN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 21, 1889. IMPRESSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. DR. BANKIN EXPRESSES HIS PLEASURE AT THE

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

HAPPY CULMINATION OF THE RECENT MEETING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A great and noble missionary organization has ome and gone. It has not been here before in a half century; when it returns again few probably of those who figured on its platform during the last week will be on the face of this planet. To-day its work and praise are in all the earth; and it is destined to and dining rooms, where massive furniture of move on with a volume and strength it never had moderate price is found in solid colored pinsh or velvet | as to methods of administration. But they are largely the land—the present main constituency of the Boardingle floor of the immense salesrooms of the house are trying to evolve themselves into a denomination

For example, a Congregational Council, which is only an advisory body which a breath of the churche creates and a breath destroys, once appointed a com mission to formulate and publish a new creed; for information. This creed is supposed to cover in al divergencies and colors of belief, real or imaginary in the denomination. The council appointing this knew that the creed could have no binding weight upon any church which did not see fit to adopt it It is now urged that the American Board must put liself upon the platform of this creed commission though the creed itself has never been adopted even by a triennial council nor could it be. And if it were it would not bind a single church represented

A more reasonable demand of this evolving denom tnation, though one which some hope will achieve a result like that of the previous one-namely, to ring the Board to a new departure basis-is that there be some organic constitutional bond instituted between the Board and the churches whose funds go into its treasury. It seems not enough that in all the prominent churches the pastors and perhaps ome or all the deacons or trustees-being large givers -many of the secretaries of the different benevolensocieties of the denomination, the editors of the denominational papers and the professors in the theological seminaries are already members by the choice of the lloard; this evolving denomination wants to nominate these candidates before the Board elects them. demand seems to have a surface show of reason. But if the tendency is to be encouraged the time is certain to come, and ought to come, when this denomination

ocome, and ought to come, when this denomination will demand the right to have a similar voice in the selection of the editors of its denominational papers and the officers in its denominational seminaries. And the argument for one is just as good as the argument for the other. While as a matter of fact, so far as the Board is concerned, it is doubtful whether any such change would much affect the character of its constituency. For the Board is pretty sure to get some of the best material of representative men, according to its present methods.

The committee of nine-facetiously styled the Committee of Unrest-being made up of so many wise, temperate and sagnatous gentlemen, to which has been assigned an inquiry into the methods of administration at the Missionary House in Boston, are sure to make a fair and caudid report, perhaps with recommendations. And the Board, by a rising vote in which there were almost no exceptions, has resolved to stand by the magnificent leadership of its noble president, who has now got his hand squarely on the wheel, with the good of ship of eighty annual voyages pointing again to the stars; she being through the breakers and fairly out to sea.

Orangef N. J., Oct. 19, 1889.

THE ORIGIN OF A FAMILIAR PHRASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Shr: The contributor whose article on "The Bloody Shirt" appeared in to-day's issue suggests that the phrase may have had its origin in Sie Walter Scott's pre-face to "Rob Roy," Quite likely the writer or speaker who first used the expression to characterize certain political speeches and methods had in mind the incident

referred to in that preface. But the displaying of a

sorted to 950 years before the date of this incident. In about the year 660, as you will find by referring to Gibbon's "Rome," vol. iii, page 403, it is affirmed of Othman's successor that "the sacred dry pursuing the assassins of Othman was the engine as pretence of his ambition. The bloody shirt of the marify was exposed in the mosque of Damastus; the emir deplored the fate of his injured kinsman, at 0.000 Syrians were engaged in his service by oath of fidelity and revenge." F. C. C. New-York, Oct. 14, 1889.

PROTECTION FOR THE SMALL BIRDS. MEANS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO CHECK THE

RAVAGES OF THE AMATEUR HUNTER. To the Editor of The Iribune.

Sir: Cannot something be done, if in no other way by supplemental legislation, this winter, to suppress the stilly and outrageous destruction of small birds and small game in the woods about our large cities, which rages at this season, at the hands of the mimic Nimods and pot-hunters who swarm in every wood, group of trees and greenery accessible to them? I had ccasion recently, as is frequently the case, to go into he suburbs of New-York, not more than fifteen miles from the city, on the line of the Northern Railroad, and the popping of the guns resounded on every side. The robins and all the smaller birds who linger in and add a charm to the woods at this season were being hunted from tree to tree, and when I took the train, no less than twelve of these marauders boarded it with me, coming out of the neighboring woods at

On the cars, even, they are a nuisance, many of them dressed in antiquated hunting suits of corduroy, malodorous with grease and grime. They are very malodotous with greave and grime. They are very careless, too, with their guns, and the railroad authorities should see to it that no one of them should be permitted to board a train with a loaded piece. I might remark that as a rule they are miserable shots, which fact some of the birds, I apprehend, have discovered, but they are persistent, and so in the end do damace. The woods and the birds go together—both should be more carefully preserved than they are. As to the birds, some of the societies interested might take some action, stimulated by a word from The Tribune. Owners of woods should cause to be placed about their grounds notices prohibiting all such destruction, and arrange among themselves to make a few examples, by arrest and prosecution. Help to protect the birds.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1889.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1889.

A DINNER TO JOHN DUDDY. A dinner, organized by J. M. Wall, secretary of the Hoffman House Committee, Irish Parliamentary Fund, was given last evening in Rogers's cafe, No 6 Park Place, to John Duddy, president of the Home Rule Association of Belfast, Ireland, who is now on a brief visit to this country. The room tastefully decorated with Irish and American flags, and before the proceedings began John Torney, in behalf of a few members of the Irish Home Rule llub, presented to Mr. Duddy a handsome floral harp, on which was the inscription "Welcome to New York." The company, which included some of the nost representative and influential among the Irish-American residents of the city, was especially noted for the large number of Ulstermen, Mr. Duddy's native province. Eugene Kelly, one of these, sent a kindly letter of sympathy, enclosing his scription, as also Richard M. Walters, who expressed his regret at not being able to be present, and among those present were James R. Cuming, ex-president Major E. J. O'Shaughnessy, Captain P. H. McNamed president of the Irish-American Republican Club; E. J. Curry, president of the Irish Home Rule Club; J. C. Lyons, Chief Peter A. Short, of the Fire Brigade: Michael Giblin, School Commissioner Moriarty, James arian, John Torney, D. M. Brown and Dr. J. Brown, of Dublin, Ireland; Dr. J. Legan, John Howard, Emigration Commissioner Rocke, P. S. Caslin, of the Gilsey House; Roderick J. Kennedy, Colonel James Moran, of the 69th Regiment; J. P. Delany, of the Astor House; Lieutenant Thomas F. Lynch, John H. Spellman, Captain Thomas Mortimer, of the 69th Regiment; John Brennan, Thomas Willis, Peter Michael Hicks, J. F. McCarthy, secretary of the Irish-American Republican Club; Louis Conlonohn Loftus, Lawrence G. Goulding, and M. F Farley, of the Dublin Men's Association,

J. M. Wall presided, and delivered a brief opening J. M. Wall presided, and delivered a brief opening speech, in which he assured Mr. Duddy of the continued support by the Irish in America of the great cause of Home Rule until that cause was triumphant. (Applause.) Mr. Duddy, in his reply, said he was firmly convinced that the people of the Three Kingdoms only wanted a chance once more to express their opinion at the polis. "When that opportunity arrives," he said "I feel that Gladstone will again return to power on a tidal wave." (Prolonged applause.) Speeches were also made by Major O'Shaughnessy, Colonel Moran, the Rev. J. P. O'Boyle, James R. Cumming, Captain P. H. McNamee, Dr. J. Logan, of the Irish Historical Society: Emigration Commissioner Rocke, Roderick J. Kennedy and others.

SHOWING UP FRAUD WITH A MICROSCOPE. Jaeger Sanltary Woollen System Company, Nos. 827 and 820 Broadway, are constantly being imitated by other firms which represent their goods as of the Jacger make, and frequently use the Jacger trade mark in order to dispose of their garments. Dr. Rutherford, the chemist of this company, has several in teresting metods of showing that certain fabrics, supposed to be all wool, are in reality mixed with cutton. One is by means of the microscope. Fibres of Jaeger wool are first shown representing their tubular and cylindrical form as well as the imbricated scales. Next fibres of cotton are placed under the instrument, and the difference from the others is seen in that they are flattened or ribbon-like in shape, and have the appearance of small collapsed tubes, destitute of cross lines and imbricated scales and lightly twisted like an augur. Next a view of fibres taken from a shirt made in imitation of the Jacger fabrics and represented as all wool; the cotton fibres crossing and interlacing the all wool; the cotton fibres crossing and interlacing the woollen fibres are distinctly visible, proving conclusively that the fabric is not what is represented. The other test is a chemical one, and consists in showing that a piece of Jaeger woollen goods, immersed in a solution of caustic sods, entirely disappears, leaving a brown-colored fluid as the result of the decomposition, while a piece of woollen cut from a shirt in imitation of the Jaeger garments, when heated in the same way, leaves in the solution a web of pure cotton threads, all the woollen material being disolved.

WARMTH AND ELEGANCE COMBINED. The house of A. Jacchel & Co., at No. 11 East Nineteenth.st., holds the exceptional honor of having taken the gold medal for fur garments in the Russian exhibit of furs at the recent Paris Exposition, theh furs having arrived too late to be entered in the American department. This house makes a specialty of fine furs and of exclusive stylish shapes garments. Their new model for a sealskin jacket is Directoire shape-Worth's most recent innovation. It is close fitting at the back and side and double preasted and loose in front, fastened by large fancy wooden buttons made expressly for the purpose in Paris; two similar buttons outline the waist at th back. A wide Directoire collar with vest beneath so short as hardly to be noticeable and large cuffs are features of this garment. The seal Alexandrina, a handsomely fitted seal ulster extending to the foot handsomely fitted seal ulster extending to the foot of the dress, is a rich luxurious garment, which is finished with a wide collar of Russian sable terminating in a band of sable extending down the entire from and making an exceptionally broad lap so the garment cannot spring apart when the wearer is scated. Wide cuffs of sable complete the coat trimming and a vest of sealskin under the collar gives additional warmth. This house is also a large importer of the finest fur lined and fur trimmed opera wraps from Worth, Plagat, Felix and all the leading cloakmakers of Paris.

THE SMITH JURY DOES NOT AGREE! The jury in the trial of Assemblyman Charles mith for alleged bribery at the election held on November 6 last aunounced at 11 o'clock yesterday norning that it was unable to agree. It had been out since 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. When the jury was locked up for the night the vote stood seven for onviction and five for acquittal, it is said, but during the night two jurors were won over for conviction, so the final vote stood nine to three in favor of adjudging him guilty. When the fereman said that the jury would be

mable to agree, Judge Martine discharged it. numble to agree, Judge Martine discharged it. The prisoner's friends gave him an ovation. The Court then granted the application of Smith's counsel to have the bail renewed. Afterward Meyer Cohen, of No. 62 Essex-st., field bonds for \$1,000 in the District-Attorney's office and the Assemblyman was released.

AN ANTI-POVERTY WORKER DEAD. Miss Theresa Kelly, a devoted friend of Dr. Edward McGlynn and an ardent worker in the Anti-Poverty society, died suddenly while alone yesterday in her home, No. 67 East Twelfth-st. A physician who was summoned said that Miss Kelly had died from heart in the floor Miss. disease or apoplexy. In falling on the floor Miss Kelly had struck her forehead against the marble slab of a wash-basin and some blood had flowed from a slight cut, so a policeman who was called would not allow the body to be moved until the arrival of a ceroner. Arrangements for the funeral will be made

A FORTUNE BY TELEPHONE.

SUBSCRIBING A QUARTER OF A MILLION,

MR. DEPEW'S PLEASANT MESSAGE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR OVER THE WIRE-THE

BOOKS ARE READY. As rapidly as the books prepared for recording the

subscriptions to the World's Fair guarantee fund of \$5,000,000 were received yesterday from the printer. Secretary Wilson, of the Finance Committee, sent them out by messengers to offices where it was believed that they would be first needed. During the afternoon twenty of the ledger-size, and fifty of the pecket-size books were recieved and distributed. Of the larger books, one was furnished to J. Edward immons, president of the Fourth National Bank, who s treasurer of the Finance Committee, one to Mayor frant, one each to the banking houses of Drexel; Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Eugene Kelly & Co., and one each of the morning and atternoon newspapers of New-York City and Brooklyn. Two or three days may elapse before all the books will be delivered and distributed, but there will be no delay them out. Each member of the General Committee will receive a copy of the smaller book, and others will be furnished to trustworthy citizens who may be nduced by public spirit to work for subscriptions. Books will also be supplied to representative business ouses for circulation in their particular lines of trade.

The subscription book received by The Tribune has been sent to The Tribune counting-room, and will be put on the counter in a convenient place for sub-

It was not expected that any large subscriptions would be received yesterday, especially as the books were not sent out until well along in the afternoon. and the time of the secretary was fully occupied in the work of distribution. The book furnished to Drexel, Morgan & Co., however, was honored with the first regular subscription to the fund, which is also the largest individual subscription proposed so

A little after 3 o'clock the bell of Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s general telephone rang, and a member of the firm was called to the sustrument. The following telephonic conversation might have been heard in the counting-room had not the glass door of the com partment been closed: "Yes, we have received our World's Fair sub-

scription book." Did you say to put Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt down for \$100,000?"

"All right, Mr. Vanderbilt \$100,000, New-York Central \$100,000, Wagner Palace Car Company \$50,-All right. Who is it talking?" "Mr. Depew! Ah; glad to hear from you, Mr.

Depew. Good day." These subscriptions were duly entered, and the fund begins therefore with #250,000 from the Grand central station. The following checks have been received at the

Mayor's office from members of the General Commit-tee, as their contributions toward the fund for pretee, as their contributions toward the fund for pre-liminary expenses: Henry L. Hoguet, \$100: James Simpson (for Simpson, Crawford & Simpson), \$537.64; W. R. H. Martin (for Rogers, Peet & Co.), \$500; Louis Stern (for Stern Brothers), \$537.63; Jabes A. Bost-wick, \$100; Charles P. Daly, \$100. Under the resolution passed by the General Com-mittee, the General Committee is to raisee \$100,000; so far only \$12,000 of this money has been received and paid in. A notice was sent to every member of the committee that the amount would be an average subscription of \$500.

subscription of \$500.

Joseph J. Little, representative committeeman of the printers and bookbinders, has issued a circular to the houses in his industry, urging that subscriptions be made through him. J. J. Little & Co. subscribe \$5,000 to the Guarantee Fund.

The first subscription entered in the book received at the Mayor's office was that of Joseph Pulitzer, for \$50,000.

At none of the other places where books were left were any subscriptions received, owing to the late hour of the arrival of the books. It is believed that to-day, however, large sums will be subscribed at the banking houses and exchanges and by transportation

companies.

As there will be 250 of the large books and 750 of the smaller ones in distribution it is thought that only a short time will be required in which to raise the full amount of the fund. There is a possibility, however, that some of the large subscribers will hold back a little while to see what all the big transportation companies intend to do.

back a little while to see what all the big transportation companies intend to do.

C. J. Whellams, of Rapki City, Manitoba, called
at the headquariers of the Committee on Site and
Buildings yesterlay. He was officially connected with
the Anglo-Danish Exposition of 1898 in London, and
has just returned from Europe. He explained that be
had been brought into personal contact with a large
number of the exhibitors at the Anglo-Danish and
Paris expositions, and felt qualified to say that European exhibitors would be eager to send their exhibits
to this country. In Europe, he said, the feeling was
unanimous among exhibitors in favor of New-York.

There will be a meeting of the General Executive
Committee at the City Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock,
and a meeting of the full Committee on site and
Buildings will be held next Tuesday at 3 p. m.

MANY FEATURES FROM THE ORIENT. That the sale of Oriental and especially of Japanese goods has recently become a most important item in the trade of this country is amply illustrated by the

immense business done by A. A. Vantine & Co., No. 879 Broadway. They have six spacious floors entively devoted to the sale of productions representing Japan, China, India, Turkey, Persia and other Nations of the far East. On the first floor is an elaborate display of Persian and Turkish embroideries, tiger skins and rugs, ladies' Chinese tea gowns, teakwood cabinets. Satsuma vases, showing the most minute works of act, all kinds of bronze jars and vases, and the finest productions of Shippo or Cloisonne enamel work, besides many beautiful and rare samples of antique curios. There are also carved bits of ivory, used principally for umbrella and cane heads, a full line of Chinese silks and dress goods, and a great variety of fine lacquered goods. Here and there are exact reproductions of Chinese tea houses, filled with

all the ornaments and utensils that pertain to them. The second floor is devoted to sets of porcelain goods, bronzes, vases, rose-jars and fancy dishes and a general assortment of Oriental goods. In the galleries of this department, the railings of which are of fine antique wood-carving and draped with superb white antique wood-carving and draped with superb white and gold Chinese embroideries, the stock of bamboo and reakwood furu ture is exhibited. On the third and fourth floors is the exhibition of Oriental carpets and rugs of every description: Eastern curtains, pertieres, draperies and embroideries, which are represented by everything that can be obtained in the Orient by the active agents of Vantine & Co., who have about thirty offices in China, Japan, Persia and Egypt. The department for Turkish and Persian carpets is on the third floor.

The fall opening of this house is being held this week and the various departments are tastefully decorated with palms, autumn ferns, etc., numerous Chinese lanterns, illuminated by electric lights, shedding a comfortable glow over the rich and varied display. Two Turks, in a window on the first floor, attract much attention, as they illustrate the method of wearing rugs in the East.

BAPTISTS TO MEET AT HORNELLSVILLE: Hornellsville, N. Y., Oct. 24 (Special).-The Baptists of the State will hold their annual meeting here next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 29-31. The State Pastors' Conference will hold three sessions Tuesday. The Rev. F. L. Anderson, of Rochester, will preach the annual sermon. Papers will be read by the Rev. S. T. Ford, of Syracuse, on "The Growth and Decay of Churches"; the Rev. G. R. Foster, of Saratoga Springs, on "The Mission Field"; the Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, of New-York, on "The Conlition of Churches Among the Foreign Population"; the Rev. L. D. Temple, of New-York, on "Montanism New and Old," and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Griffith, of Buffalo, on "The Place and Power of an Academy In the Scheme of Christian Education." The Missionary Committee will be in session Wednesday and Thursday. The Rev. J. B. Calvert will preside. Addresses on mission work in the State will be made by the Rev. A. C. Osborn, of Albion; the Rev. A. H. Coats, of Oneonta; the Rev. Rehand Hariley, of New. York, and the Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, of New-York and the State will be discussed by President E. Dodge, of the State will be discussed by President E. Dodge, of the State will be discussed by President E. Dodge, of the University of Rochester. The Rev. Dr. R. S. the University of Rochester. The Rev. Dr. R. S. the University of Rochester. The Rev. Dr. R. S. the University of Rochester. Will preach the annual Sermon. The Sunday, school report will be presented sermon. The Sunday, school report will be presented will be made by the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull, of Brooklyn; will be made by the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Ruiger Dix, of Olean, and the Rev. E. H. Lovett, of Oswego. New and Old," and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Griffith, of

PEOBABLY A "FISH" STORY? PEOBABLY A "FISH" STORY?

Nothing has yet been heard from the steamer by Brooklyn, which is overdue now from Parien, Ga.:

Brooklyn, which is overdue now from Parien, Ga.:

Brooklyn Mill Com.

pany owns the steamer. One of the officers of the pany owns the steamer. One of the officers of the pany owns the steamer. One of the officers of the believe the story that Joseph Katz had fold about the vessel. He said that he was a stowaway on the Brooklyn. Several days after the steamer left brooklyn. Several days after the steamer left steamer went down on the second day, about October 16. He declared that he was the only person who survived. After Katz had got a little money from the owners of the Brooklyn he disappeared.